5 Forming Vethiyur road (V.R. 20).

6 Forming Vadugapalayam-Kilkurattur-Kallur road (V.R. 21).

7 Forming Perianagalur road (V.R. 27).

8 Forming Sulangudi road (V.R. 50).

9 Forming Alagiamanavalam-Kuruvadi-Tutnur road (V.R. 51).

10 Forming Oriyur Pungankuli-Andipattakadu-Sivanpattakadu road (V.R. 52).

11 Forming Ullikudi road (V.R. 56-A).

12 Forming Elayaperumanallur road (V.R. 4).

13 Forming Pitchanur-Vettiarvati road (V.R. 5).

14 Forming Kattagaram road (V.R. 6).

15 Forming Ulkottai road (V.R. 15).

16 Forming Irugayur-Karikuruchi road (V.R. 22).

17 Forming Periakurichi-Ponparappi road (V.R. 29).

18 Forming Alagapuram road (V.R. 32).

19 Forming Solamauvli-Karupur-Kodali road (V.R. 37).

20 Forming Eravangudi-Avaikuditham road (V.R. 44).

21 Forming Periakrishnapuram-Tinkappalu road (V.R. 46).

22 Forming Nayakkanipirial road (V.R. 61).

23 Forming Variankaval-Nayakuli-Veerakkam road (V.R. 28).

24 Forming Tandatore-Melur road.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1295 asked by Sri V. R. Nagarajan (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 518 supra.]

Order—No. 336, *Revenue, dated* 15*th February* 1954.

Land which is specifically valuable is defined in Board's Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 22, and includes lands in the proximity of towns and dry land, the estimated value of which is Rs. 100 per acre or more.

2. Lands in the proximity of towns should be sold in public auction. Other valuable lands should be sold in public auction or at market rate, whichever is advantageous to Government.

3. Notwithstanding the orders in paragraph 2 above in case where the land is likely to be cultivated by the assignee and his family with or without any additional hired labour and not transferred to outsiders, the Collector may in his discretion assign lands not in the proximity of towns even though falling in the class of 'valuable' land, to landless and poor persons and arrange to collect the market value at once without auction or arrange to collect the market value in easy instalments in deserving cases.

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In such cases, title to the land will vest in the assignee only after *all* the instalments have been duly paid to the Government and until then, the assignee's position will be that of a licensee. In default of payment of any instalment, the Government will be entitled to terminate the licence; the licensee shall thereupon cease to have any manner of right to or interest in the land and the Government shall have absolute right to deal with the land, as they think fit and no compensation or refund can be claimed by the assignee or those claiming through or under him. Pattas should be issued only after the entire land value is collected.

If the assignee is a sivoijamadar who has spent a considerable amount of money and labour on the land, the market value should as far as possible be fixed at the value of the land prior to its improvement.

4. Notwithstanding the orders in paragraph 2 above, the Collector may also assign all types of valuable land free of cost to any landless and poor person likely to cultivate the land by his own and/or his family's labour, with or without additional hired labour on condition that possession of the land should not be transferred by the assignee to any outsider. The assignee's interest in the land, while it is heritable, is not alienable and in the event of alienation whether for consideration or not, or in the event of the assignee dying without heirs, the land will revert to the Government without payment of any compensation.

5. The maximum extent of wet land including valuable land falling under sub-paragraphs (1) *(a)*, *(b) and* *(c)* of Board's Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 22, that can be assigned to a single person is 2½ acres while the maximum extent of valuable land which is not wet that can be assigned is 5 acres.

Order—No. 296, Revenue, dated 10th February 1954.

Prior to 1943, land was assigned under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 15. In 1943, the Government banned the permanent assignment of land pending the formulation of a scheme for the grant of land to ex-servicemen. In 1947, the Government formulated a scheme for the assignment of land to political sufferers but the policy in regard to assignment of land to ex-servicemen and others had not been settled and so the general ban on permanent assignment of land was not lifted. In G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, the Government lifted the ban on assignment of land and directed the assignment of land, free of cost, to various categories of people, first preference being given to political sufferers. Immediately after the present Ministry assumed office, they re-examined the land assignment policy and gave first preference to landless poor persons. The various provisions of G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, have also been subsequently modified and amplified. It has therefore become necessary to incorporate these changes in a consolidated order. These changes and the orders now passed are enumerated in the annexure to this order.

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2. The rules in the annexure applies to the assignment of non-valuable land. Separate order will issue regarding the disposal of valuable land.

3. While these rules shall generally govern the assignment of land, they are not meant to supersede the special orders that are now current in regard to the assignment of land in the Nilgiris, assignment of land to land colonization societies and the reservation of lands for Harijans. Therefore, such of the previous orders of the Government and the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 15 as are not in conflict with this Government Order shall continue to apply. In case of real doubt regarding the applicability of the previous orders, the Collectors will address the Government for clarification.

4. The rules in the annexure do not affect the orders in G.O. No. 1508, Revenue, dated 29th May 1953, in respect of land granted to political sufferers and G.O. No. 1667, Revenue, dated 13th June 1953, relating to assignment of land to ex-servicemen.

ANNEXURE.

Rules regarding the assignment of non-valuable land.

1. The Collector shall be the authority competent to assign land.

2. Only land the assignment of which is unobjectionable shall be assigned. Lands required for communal purposes shall not be assigned. Grazing ground porambokes shall not be assigned unless, without taking into account the land proposed to be assigned, sufficient grazing ground excluding panchayat and reserve forests is available to serve the needs of cattle at the rate of one acre of pasture per head of cattle. Tank-bed land should on no account be assigned without consulting the appropriate technical officer. Lands close to village sites which are likely to be required for communal purposes or for provision of house-sites should not be assigned.

3. Only landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation shall be eligible for the assignment of land in isolated bits. Lands in compact blocks may be assigned to landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation or to co-operative societies consisting entirely of such persons.

NOTE.—(i) " Compact blocks " shall mean blocks of land which are 50 acres or more in extent. Other lands shall be deemed to be " isolated bits ".

(ii) A person shall be deemed to be " landless " when the total extent of land owned by him is equivalent to less than 5 acres of dry land.

(iii) One acre of wet land shall be deemed to be equal to two acres of dry land.

(iv) " Irrigable dry land " shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be wet land.

(v) The Collector shall use his judgment in deciding whether a person is poor or not.

(vi) " Direct cultivation " shall mean cultivation on one's own account by one's own labour, by the labour of any member of one's own family or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind (but not in crop share) or by hired labour under one's own supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family.

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4. The maximum extent of land that may be assigned to a person shall be that which together with all the land if any owned by him makes a total extent equivalent to 5 acres of dry land.

5. Where two or more persons eligible for the assignment of land apply for the assignment of the same plot of land, the Collector shall use his judgment in choosing the person to whom such land should be assigned. In this, he will be guided by the instructions contained in the Board's Standing Order No. 15 (10). Due regard shall also be paid to the special claims of ex-tappers thrown out of employment owing to the Prohibition policy of the Government.

6. Persons in the unauthorized occupation of land, to the assignment of which they are ineligible, are liable to be evicted at any time and shall be so evicted when the land is required for assignment to a person eligible for such assignment.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 6, where a person has been in continuous sivoijama occupation from 30th April 1948 or a date earlier thereto and where he has expended a material amount of money and labour in the reclamation or improvement of the land, he shall, if he has not recouped his investment and if the occupation is unobjectionable, be allowed to remain in occupation till such time as will be sufficient for him to recoupe his investment or till 30th June 1958 whichever is earlier. After the expiry of the time above mentioned or after 30th June 1958 as the case may be, he shall be liable to be evicted at any time and shall be so evicted if the land is required for assignment to a person eligible for the assignment of such land.

8. The land will be assigned free of cost, but the value of trees, wells, buildings, etc., standing on the land shall be collected from the proposed assignee. If the wells, buildings and other structures will not be useful for agricultural purposes and cannot in any way be profitably used without further investments, the cost paid for such structures shall not exceed 50 per cent of their market value. The sum calculated under this rule shall be paid by the person concerned before assignment is ordered in his favour.

9. If the whole or any portion of the land assigned had remained unoccupied for a continuous period of five faslis immediately preceding the fasli in which the land is assigned, no assessment shall be collected for the whole or such portion of the land assigned, as the case may be, for a period of three faslis commencing from and including the fasli in which the assignment is made. Assessment shall be collected thereafter as usual.

If, however, the land assigned or a portion thereof has been under occupation for a period of three faslis or more within the period of five faslis aforesaid, assessment shall be collected for the whole or portion, of the land assigned, as the case may be, for the fasli in which assignment is ordered, and thereafter as usual.

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Where the land assigned or a portion thereof has been under occupation for only two faslis during the period of five faslis aforesaid, assessment shall not be collected for the land or for such portions as the case may be, for the fasli in which the land is assigned, but shall be collected thereafter as usual.

Where the lands assigned or a portion thereof has been under occupation for only one fasli during the period of five faslis aforesaid, assessment shall not be collected for the land or for such portion, as the case may be, for the fasli in which the land is assigned and for the next succeeding fasli, but shall be collected thereafter as usual.

Water-rate shall, however, be charged and collected in accordance with the rules from the date of assignment.

10. The assignment of land to individuals will be subject to the following conditions in addition to the conditions usually imposed and such other conditions as the Collector may wish to impose :—

(1) The land assigned shall not be sold or alienated for a period of ten years but may be hypothecated to Government for purposes of security under the Land Improvement Loans Act, or the Agriculturists Loans Act, or to a co-operative society consisting entirely of landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation.

(2) The land shall be brought under cultivation within a period of three years from the date of assignment :

Provided (i) the Collector may extend the aforesaid period by a period of two years if he considers it necessary. The Board may, if it considers it necessary, extend the period by a further period of one year.

(ii) Where an officer not below the rank of a Revenue Divisional Officer certifies that the land assigned or portion thereof is uncultivable such land or portion, as the case may be, shall not be governed, by this condition.

(3) The assignee and his heirs shall engage themselves in direct cultivation.

(4) If any of the conditions above mentioned or any other conditions that may be imposed are violated, the land shall be liable to be resumed without payment of compensation.